
Title: Scientific measurement

Author: DRA-X-0

I've come to realize that many people in these lands are stuck using British Imperial measurements, and it is frustrating for me as a technomancer. I hope, with this book, to help spread the scientific measurement system.

Word prefixes: In scientific, the word prefix denotes a decimal place. Using the example of metre:
Kilometre - 1000 metres
Metre - 1 metre
Centimetre - 0.01 metres
Millimetre - 0.001 metres

It is designed to be very precise and unambiguous.

Length:
Metres are used to measure length.
Common abbreviations are:
Millimetre - mm
Centimetre - cm
Metre - m
Kilometre - km
 $1 \text{ km} = 0.6214 \text{ miles}$.
 $1 \text{ metre} = 1.0938 \text{ yards}$.
 $1 \text{ cm} = 0.3937 \text{ inches}$.

Area:
1 hectare is 10,000 square metres. It equals 24,711 acres.
Volume:
It is measured in litres.
Common abbreviations:
Millilitre - ml
Litre - l
Hectolitre - hl

1 ml = 0.03 fluid oz,
0.17 British tsp
0.2 Sanctan tsp
1 litre = 1.76 British pt
2.11 Sanctan pt
= 0.88 British quarts
1.06 Sanctan quarts

1 L= 0.22 British gallons
0.264 Sanctan gallons
1 hl = 21.997 British gal

Mass:

It is measured in grams.

Common abbreviations:

Gram - g

Kilogram - kg

tonne - t

1 gram = 0.035 ounce
1 kilogram = 2.21 pounds
1 tonne = 0.98 British
ton,
1.10 Sanctan
ton

Temperature:

Celsius is based on the
temperature of water.

0 = water's freezing
point.

100 = water's boiling
point.

In Fahrenheit, freezing is
32 degrees and boiling is
212 degrees.

For context, average
room temperature is 20
Celsius, 68 Fahrenheit.
The average human body
temperature is 37
Celsius, and 98.6
Fahrenheit.
A very hot day may be
40 Celsius, 104
Fahrenheit.